**Universitas Diponegoro**

**Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat**

**Program Magister Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat**

**Konsentrasi Administrasi dan Kebijakan Kesehatan**

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**ABSTRAK**

**Desi Wijayanti Eko Dewi**

**Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Implementasi Program Kelas Ibu Hamil oleh Bidan Desa di Kabupaten Kendal**

**xvi + 95 halaman + 20 tabel + 3 gambar + 9 lampiran**

AKI di Kabupaten Kendal pada tahun 2010 sebesar 144,36/100.000 kelahiran hidup pada tahun 2011 meningkat menjadi 164,92/100.000 kelahiran hidup dan tahun 2012 turun menjadi 131,88/100.000 kelahiran hidup. Untuk menurunkan AKI secara bermakna maka deteksi dini dan penanganan ibu hamil berisiko perlu lebih ditingkatkan terutama di fasilitas pelayanan KIA. Salah satu upaya pemerintah Kabupaten Kendal guna menurunkan AKI dengan menyelenggarakan Program Kelas Ibu Hamil. Tujuan penelitian adalah menganalisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi implementasi program kelas ibu hamil oleh bidan desa di Kabupaten Kendal.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional.* Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner terstruktur. Jumlah sampel 63 bidan desa yang tersebar di 30 Puskesmas Kabupaten Kendal. Analisis bivariat dengan uji *chi square* dan analisis multivariat dengan uji *regresi linier*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan proporsi bidan yang memiliki implementasi kurang baik 50,8%, komunikasi baik 50,8%, sumberdaya baik 55,6%, disposisi baik 49,2%, struktur birokrasi baik 56%. Ada tiga variabel yang berhubunga, yaitu sumberdaya (p=0,0001), disposisi (P=0,047) dan struktur birokrasi (p=0,0001) sedangkan komunikasi tidak berhubungan (p=0,350). Hasil multivariat menunjukkan bahwa variabel yang berpengaruh sumberdaya(p=0,0001), struktur birokrasi (p=0,005) dan disposisi (p=0,245).

Bidan Desa diharapkan lebih meningkatkan pengetahuan dan kemampuannya dalam mengimplementasikan program KIH, sedangkan Kepala Puskesmas perlu meningkatkan pembinaan kepada Bidan Desa, DKK merencanakan penggunaan dana sesuai kebutuhan, IBI diharapkan dapat memeberikan pelatihan untuk meningkatkan keterampilan bidan khususnya dalam mengimplementasikan KIH dan peneliti selanjutnya perlu mengkaji aspek lain yang mendukung keberhasilan program KIH.

Kata Kunci : Implementasi, Bidan Desa, Kelas Ibu Hamil

Kepustakaan : 34 (1999-2012)

**Diponegoro University**

**Faculty of Public Health**

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**Majoring in Health Policy Administration**

**Sub Majoring in Maternal and Child Health Management**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Desi Wijayanti Eko Dewi**

**Factors Influencing the Implementation of Pregnant Woman Class Program by Village Midwives in District of Kendal**

**xvi + 95 pages + 20 tables + 3 figures + 9 enclosures**

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in District of Kendal in 2010 was 144.36/100,000 live births. It rose in 2011 to be 164.92/100,000 live births and declined to be 131.88/100,000 live births in 2012. To decrease IMR significantly, doing early detection and treating a high-risk pregnancy need to be improved at facilities of Maternal and Child Health services. One of the efforts done by the government of Kendal District was to diminish IMR by conducting the program of a pregnant woman class. This research aimed to analyze factors influencing the implementation of the pregnant woman class program by village midwives in District of Kendal.

This was analytic research with cross-sectional approach. Research instrument used a structured questionnaire. Number of samples was 63 midwives worked at 30 Health Centers in Kendal District. Furthermore, bivariate analysis used chi square test and multivariate analysis used linear regression test.

The result of this research revealed that mostly midwives had bad implementation (50.8%), good communication (50.8%), good resources (55.6%), good disposition (49.2%), and good a bureaucracy structure (56.0%). Variables of resources (p=0.0001), disposition (p=0.047), and structure of bureaucracy (p=0.0001) had significant relationship with the implementation of the program. On the other hand, variables of communication (p=0.350) was not significant. Furthermore, the result of multivariate analysis showed that variables of resources (p=0.0001), structure of bureaucracy (p=0.005, disposition (p=0.245) influenced the implementation of the program.

Village midwives need to improve their knowledge and skills in implementing the program of a pregnant woman class. In addition, Head of Health Centers need to develop village midwives’ skills. District Health Office needs to arrange the use of budget properly. Indonesian Midwives Association needs to provide a training to improve midwives’ skills especially in implementing the program. Ultimately, another researcher needs to investigate other aspects that support the success of the program.

Key Words : Implementation, Village Midwives, Pregnant Woman Class

Bibliography : 34 (1999-2012)